

The Papa Has Done Things

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JUNE 27, 1916.

ROOSEVELT FOR HUGHES AND SOME OF HIS WHYS AND WHEREFORES.

It is settled. T. Roosevelt, "god-father" of the progressive party, has shamed the child. He is going to support Mr. Charles Evans Hughes and the stand-pat republicans in the coming campaign. In a lengthy statement of 3,299 words, of which every eighty-first is the pronoun "I," he gives the progressive national committee his excuses, urges the new party to get off the map, and pretends to believe that the republican party as at present organized, with Mr. Hughes at its head, will do all that the progressive party stands for.

Excusing "his" chosen candidate for the support that has been accorded him by the German-American alliance preceding his nomination, and the German press at home and in Germany since that time, Col. Roosevelt takes the credit to say:

"I believe the attitude of these professional German-Americans was due, not in the least to any liking for Mr. Hughes, but solely to their antagonism to me. They were bound to defeat me for the nomination"—which is about the best alibi for Mr. Hughes that we have seen. And it is good that the colonel has assumed the goatship. No man of less supernal egotism, bound to insist that he is the whole thing one way or another, in everything, would have had the nerve to insert him off into such a gap. But it is a very fitting place for him. After such manner he can gloat that he did it, even if he did it negatively. However, if we remember rightly, Mr. William Howard Taft was nominated in 1912 because of something like an antagonism to Mr. Roosevelt also. Mr. Roosevelt seems to be quite long of late years on forcing the republicans to make certain nominations by making himself obnoxious. Maybe he has, at last, found himself, and henceforth means to effect his political successes by such methods.

Incident to which, there is another rich point to the colonel's declination of the progressive party's crown. Reversing Brutus who slew Caesar, not because he loved Caesar less, but because he loved Rome more, he seems to be for Mr. Hughes, not because he loves Hughes more but because he loves Wilson less. Anything to defeat the democrats, and defeat Wilson. Evidently the present national administration has done so much toward carrying out certain policies promulgated by the progressives four years ago, that Mr. George W. Perkins is feeling the sting of it, and Mr. Roosevelt wants them sidetracked. He asserts that the progressive party program has forced much remedial legislation and recognition of its principles by the other parties. So far as national legislation goes, therefore, it would seem that it must be that it is the democrats that have come across with it—but maybe that is what hurts.

But if you want a real good glimpse of Mr. Roosevelt's very evident personal and brainless antipathy for Pres't Wilson, read this:

"We owe all of our present trouble with the professional German-American element in the United States to Mr. Wilson's timid and vacillating course during the last two years. The defenders of Mr. Wilson have alleged in excuse for him that he confronted a difficult situation. As regards Mexico, the situation which Mr. Wilson confronted was nothing like as difficult as that which Pres't McKinley confronted in connection with Cuba and the Philippines at the time of the Spanish war. Under the actual circumstances we could with only a minimum of risk have protested on behalf of Belgium, a small, well-behaved nation, when she was exposed to the last extremity of outrage by the brutal violation of her neutral rights; this violation being itself a violation of the Hague conventions to which we were a signatory power. As regards the foreign situation generally during the great war, the fact of the existence of the war made it far easier and safer for Mr. Wilson to assert our rights than if he had had to deal with some single strong power which was at the time unhampered by war. During the past twenty years questions have arisen with powers of the first rank, such as England, Japan and Germany, each of which has necessitated far greater courage, resolution and judgment on the part of the president dealing with it than Pres't Wilson need have shown in order to put a complete stop to the continually repeated murder of American men, women and children on the high seas by German submarines—the Lusitania being merely the worst of many such cases. The same feebleness that was shown by Pres't Wilson in dealing with Germany abroad was also shown by him in dealing with the organized German outrages within our own land, and, finally, in dealing with the organized German-American vote. The continued

existence of the German-American menace at home is directly due to Mr. Wilson's course of action during the past two years."

Of course, all these questions with "powers of the first rank"—England, Germany and Japan, were settled by Roosevelt. In fact, no one else could possibly have done so much and accomplished it so easily; certainly not Mr. Taft, and we have very grave doubts about Mr. Hughes. Happily Pres't McKinley was once confronted with a difficult problem in Cuba and the Philippines—not "happily" because of the difficult problems,—but just that we may have the assurance that somebody has been confronted with difficult problems besides Mr. Roosevelt, who disposed of them right off the bat—just like that. So far as Pres't Wilson is concerned, especially since compensating Columbia for the Roosevelt steal, he couldn't do anything to please the Oyster Bay man anyway, as the brainless hypercriticism of the president, above quoted, plainly indicates.

Pres't Wilson is to blame for everything—to let the colonel tell it,—even the organization of the German-American vote which brought about the nomination of Mr. Hughes in order to defeat the colonel. In the face of Mr. Roosevelt's charges of weakness and vacillation against the president, in his dealings with Germany and German outrages here at home, it will assuredly be an interesting sight to witness the "professional German-American element" swallowing Messrs. Hughes and Roosevelt in the same gulp. It will be interesting to watch them continue their championship of Mr. Hughes under the assurance of Mr. Roosevelt that he is so certain, perhaps on the guarantee of Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge, who has been serving as go-between, that—

"The candidate is incapable of being influenced by the intrigues of these hyphenates * * * and the fact that these men have for their own purposes supported him will, in no shape or way, affect his public action before or after election; * * * that he will not merely stand for a program of clean-cut straight out Americanism before election, but will resolutely and in good faith put it through after election."

which brings up to the point of what Mr. Roosevelt means by a "clean-cut straight out Americanism," or maybe, what Mr. Hughes means by "undiluted Americanism" as he defines it, not to the German-American alliance, but through Mr. Lodge visiting at Sagamore hill. We quote, approving the sentiment. He speaks in:

"stern reprobation of this professional German-American element—the element typified by the German-American alliances and the similar bodies, which have, in the pre-nomination campaign, played not merely an un-American but a thoroughly anti-American part. * * * No good American, whatever his ancestry or creed, can have any feeling except scorn and detestation for those professional German-Americans who seek to make the American president in effect a viceroy of the German emperor. The professional German-Americans of this type are acting purely in the sinister interest of Germany. They have shown their eager readiness to sacrifice the interest of the United States whenever its interest conflicted with that of Germany. They represent that adherence to the politico-racial hyphen which is the badge and sign of moral treason to the republic."

Which is Mr. Roosevelt's opinion of the compelling force that wrote the "strict and honest neutrality" plank into the republican platform, and made Mr. Hughes the party nominee, supposing it would be doing better for those "sinister interests of Germany," than it would have done by nominating the colonel. Evidently Mr. Hughes, perhaps through Mr. Lodge, has made Mr. Roosevelt believe that it is the Hughes opinion of them also, but that as it may, the colonel seems willing to climb into the same bed with these "un-Americans," and the rest is easy. Either Mr. Roosevelt is to be depended upon to mollify the genuine Americans with assurances of Mr. Hughes' "clean-cut straight out Americanism," and Mr. Hughes is to go on mollifying the German-Americans with his silence, or secret assurances—the plan being to double-cross one or the other,—or else, as the old saying goes, "politics makes strange bed-fellows," indeed.

Anyhow, Mr. Roosevelt seems to have lost much of his old antipathy to the "not merely un-American but thoroughly anti-American part" capable of being played in a "pre-nomination campaign," if we may revert to history. Does he mean to say that he can support Mr. Hughes in the face of this, after that gush of asserted "righteous indignation" pealed forth in 1912, anent the nomination of Mr. Taft—because of the republican convention's "antagonism" to him? Did Barnes, Root, Lodge, Penrose, Crane, James Eli Watson, Harry New, and, say Archibald G. Graham, play a more "un-American but thoroughly anti-American part" in the "pre-nomination campaign" and republican convention of 1912, than these same men, or most of them, did in engineering a convention in cooperation with and to suit the Messrs. Professional German-Americans in 1916? He wouldn't support Mr. Taft. Did the backers of Taft do worse than "seek to make the American president in effect a viceroy of the German emperor?"

Or, has Pres't Wilson merely gotten into the same class with his immediate predecessor with the colonel, enjoying so much of his hatred that with George W. Perkins refusing to finance another "Armageddon" campaign, this prize hater of all presidents—save himself and Lincoln—has decided to do anything that he can merely to beat Wilson?

It occurs to us that for Col. Roosevelt to talk about putting that "materialism which expresses itself in mere money making, and in the faded ease of life, above all spiritual things, above the high and fine instincts of the soul," can be likened only to what St. Paul would have denominated as "sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal."

The Berlin Tageblatt says, "There can be no end to the struggle until the soil of England also is saturated with the lifeblood of its people." No more blood-thirsty utterance than this has yet emanated from Europe. If carried to its logical conclusion, as a theory of universal atonement, it would seem to demand that the soil of Germany itself should be "saturated with the lifeblood of its people." And that is something which the truculent Berlin newspaper does not seem to contemplate at all.

If preparedness oratory could prepare a nation, we'd certainly be ready for anybody after those national conventions.

The Velvet Hammer

By Arthur Brooks Baker

ALBERT V. WEIGEL.

The art of city building is a thing that's great and grand—A job that takes the labor of the finest brain and hand. We need a constant purpose and intelligent design; For while you're busy getting yours and I'm pursuing mine, The public welfare often gets a rap upon its neck And finds itself abandoned at the bottom of the wreck.

As secretary of our Commerce Chamber's busy work, We have in Albert Weigel one who's not inclined to shirk. He's always fastened to the job and keeping up the lick; He plasters good publicity wherever it will stick; He emphasizes with the most convincing weight and stress The value of the printing ink upon the daily press.

He does his best to realize the schemes of hope and cheer For getting further factories to come and locate here; For in these fast, progressive days the towns that saw the wood Are those where everybody boasts as everybody should; Are those where everybody sees what all the town requires, And joins in unity to reach the goal of its desires.

Infrequently we find a male too modest to be seen Who unobtrusively retires behind some friendly screen; So Albert Weigel coyly shields himself from public view Abaft a suite of whiskers in a fine autumnal hue. Which often make the sunset on the cloud and sky and lake Too obviously seem a mild and inoffensive fake.

WITH OTHER EDITORS THAN OURS

IF ROUMANIA ENTERS.

(Brooklyn Standard-Union.)

Should Roumania enter the war on the side of the allies, the situation in the Balkans would undergo a rapid and important change. The presumption is that Bulgaria would be first attacked, and as the Bulgars are about 2,000,000 fewer than the Roumanians, the plight of King Ferdinand's forces would not be greatly unlike that of Serbia when the drive was made last fall. The French and British troops at Saloniki, possibly now numbering 200,000, would press forward from that quarter and harass the Bulgarians. Roumania is the largest and the best situated of the Balkan states. Russia protects her on the north, the Black sea on the east, the Transylvania Alps for a barrier between her and Austro-Hungary, while the Danube serves to shield her for two-thirds of the Bulgarian front from a sudden attack in that quarter.

But it is Roumania's ability to place in the field a very large army, compared with any of the other Balkan states, which makes her a factor of consequence. She suffered little in the two Balkan conflicts a few years ago, and therefore she has a larger percentage of young men of military age than any of the sister states. However, the Roumanians are not classed with the Bulgars and Serbians as a fighting people. Their military spirit is much below the Bulgars' and more closely resembles that of the Hungarians.

If Roumania does cast her lot with the allies, a complete revision of the forecast of what is expected to happen in the Balkans this spring must be made.

THE CONTROL OF A COLLEGE.

(Boston Transcript.)

The administrative changed authorized by Bryn Mawr pass the bounds of that quiet and scholarly college and become of interest to the whole academic world. Its plan of reorganization admits to the session of Bryn Mawr's directors three members to be chosen from and by the faculty. This inclusion of professor in the council of the governing board stands as an almost unprecedented innovation in the management of American colleges. Since the representatives of the faculty will not be empowered to vote the change will depend for its actual results, however, on the amount of deference shown to the professors' opinion by the other members. Yet if the faculty members exhibit real vigor of individual thought and opinion, and the other directors refuse to be influenced by it, they will have the opportunity to precipitate debate over the issues involved before the whole college body, faculty and alumnus included, in a way hitherto as impossible as it was unknown. They may not have votes, but they will have a very large power. Similarly Bryn Mawr has taken a singularly important step in its agreement to submit to a committee of the faculty all questions having to do with the discharge of members of the teaching force, and, whenever practicable, of the selection of new faculty members. Again the power conferred is only advisory, but none the less this change is directly in line with the recommendations offered by the American Association of University Professors after they had deliberated long and hard as to the best means of protecting professors' tenure in office. Such changes as Bryn Mawr has adopted open an entirely new era in the responsibility of collegiate faculties or the administration of their institu-

THE MELTING POT

FILLED BY THE EDITORIAL STAFF

WELL, WHY DON'T YOU?

Why don't you write a photoplay and roll in sudden wealth? Why don't you take our medicine and live in perfect health? Why don't you buy the lots we built with honest stress? Why don't you bite the hook we built with such extreme finesse? Why don't you wear our patent hose of reinforced concrete? Why don't you let us train you for the job you want to meet?

Why don't you start to raising squabs and buy yourself a yacht? Why don't you patent all the bright ideas you have got? Why don't you take our special course and learn to be a nurse? Why don't you make a fortune with our motor-driven horse? Why don't you take our agency and sell our winning books? Why don't you get a trial box free and beautify your looks?

Why don't you join our class and learn the saxophone by mail? Why don't you buy our sure-thing tip and gather in some kale? Why don't you be an artist and attach yourself to fame? Why don't you read that sterling work, "Lord Dunsin's Secret Shame?" Why don't you pick an easy way of gathering the seeds? Why don't you spend a happy life in answering the ads?

A. B. B.

In speaking of the death of that battle at Carrizal, which is sufficiently elucidating, the details can be imagined.

According to the afternoon contemporary "the American soldiers were annihilated in the shadow of the Alamo." The sun as it were, was sinking low in the north.

According to one of our exchanges Davis Ramsey of Danville, Ill., has been on one run from Indianapolis to Peoria since 1889.

His record almost equals that of W. J. R. and Eugene Debs.

"Pike" seems to be the best known of the Peak family.

"Apparently," said the drill sergeant addressing one of the local recruits a few days ago, "your mother did not raise her boy to be a soldier."

WHAT'S IN A NAME.

American and British soccer teams played at Chicago the other day. Here is the American lineup: Goal, Holmes; backs, Edwards and E. Bromley; halfbacks, Wilson, A. Bromley and Shaw; forwards, Faletti and Strejcek, Gommorra, Buresh and Vidano.

"They shot hell out of us," was the way an American trooper described

tions, and as such they will be closely watched in all quarters.

PUTTING IT ON POSTERITY.

(Waterbury, Conn., Democrat.) The one wish common to all mankind at the present time is that the war shall end soon. All neutrals and most belligerents have talked a good deal about a great sea fight which would decide the fate of Europe. Now the biggest naval battle in the history of the world has taken place with a loss of over 7,000 lives, more than 25 ships, and at a cost of \$146,000,000. And the only thing which it seems to have decided is that the end of the war is further away than ever and that the nation which can keep itself in the best financial condition will win the war—some time. There's another sea battle to fight, probably. The more money the more battle-ships—and posterity will have to work all the harder to pay the price. Is it any wonder that the statesmen of Europe are worrying about the future of their respective countries? Conserving babies is a very popular subject everywhere. We look upon baby saving as a measure of the altruism of a century. Saving babies seems to counterbalance, in some mysterious way, the sin of sending adults to death. 7,000 to a sea battle, or by ten thousands, as at Verdun. But when the posterity about which we all now so anxiously face the burden of paying the war debt, what is posterity going to think of our 20th century civilization?

ALASKA'S RAILROAD.

(Alaska Dispatch.)

Whoever has pictured in his mind the government railroad in Alaska winding its way through tortuous canyons, leaping across chasms on bridges requiring ingenuity to design and daring to erect, plunging through tunnels and doubling around mountains to gain elevation, will be disappointed when he reads the article by Mr. Riggs of the Alaska engineering commission in the Engineering Record. There will be none of those engineering triumphs because none of them will be necessary. Except for the difference in

climate and vegetation and the difficulties of getting men, materials and supplies to the work, the line could as well be over the Allegheny mountains, and even there at one of the easiest points. Broad pass, for example, is five miles wide and only 2,400 feet above sea level. As to what the problems have been in Alaska, what has been done with the funds available, whether or not the road is needed at all, the Engineering Record leaves that to the readers of Mr. Riggs' article. One point not brought out in the article, but mentioned by Mr. Riggs elsewhere, is the character of governmental common criticism of governmental works has been their elaborateness, in disregard of the traffic and other necessities. This criticism hardly applies to the Alaska railroad. Following the example of private pioneer railroad builders, the government is suiting the construction to the traffic in sight, and building a railroad serviceable but not fancy. The Alaska engineering commission and the department of the interior deserve commendation for this policy. Other government agencies, including the congress which appropriates money for the improvement of impassable muddy creeks, should take notice.

And you had better look out for your Last Name when she starts calling you by your First Name.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A WAR TIME PUZZLE.

A company of soldiers dressed in khaki, with the bandage-like puttees about their legs, were waiting for their train at a station in Wiltshire. Among the spectators were an old countryman and his wife. "I say, George," the old lady whispered, "there's something I can't understand about they soldiers." "What be it, lass?" "I can't think how they get their legs into they twisted trousers."—Youth's Companion.

SOMETHING LEARNED.

Father—"Well, Bobby, what did you learn at school today?" Bobby—"Not to sass Tommy McNutt."

Down the "Shadowy" St. Joe by Steamer—Over the Rockies by Electricity

Two exclusive features provided travelers to the Pacific North Coast over the "St. Paul"

A memorable and rest-giving break in the transcontinental journey is available at St. Maries, Idaho. Here the traveler leaves the train, boards a waiting steamer and enjoys a four-hour trip down the "Shadowy" St. Joe River and the shady windings of Lake Couer d'Alene to Spokane, where the journey to the Coast is resumed on either "The Olympian" or "The Columbian" trains. This detour is optional and costs nothing extra.

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MONDAY

Rib Roast Beef and Brown Gravy

TUESDAY

Stuffed Breast of Veal

WEDNESDAY

Spare Ribs, Candied Sweet Potatoes

THURSDAY

German Pot Roast, Home-made Noodles

FRIDAY

Boiled Fish, Egg Sauce

SATURDAY

Sweetbread Cutlets, Tomato Sauce

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SUNDAY CHICKEN DINNER 35c

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We are talking to the school boy, not forgetting his little sister, to the young men and women earning their living, to the man with a trade and the people who every day go to their work, hopeful that some day they will be able to save.

This bank will risk the statement that you can save today if you adopt our plan. Spend a little time today and talk it over with us.

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